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29 August 1979

# Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 102



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## LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES DISAGREE ON U.S. 3-MILE SEA RIGHTS

### U.S. Position Criticized

Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--The governments of a number of Latin American countries have in recent days denounced the U.S. Government position that it will recognize the territorial waters of each country as being only three nautical miles.

A statement issued by the presidential house of Costa Rica pointed out that the position of the U.S. Government "has gone backwards on the maritime rights and is now raising again the question already settled by practice, theory and generally acknowledged truth in the world." The statement stressed that on the question of territorial waters, Costa Rica will follow only the rules of its own constitution, and "will by no means accept the interference in its internal decisions by any country or group of countries which would damage its sovereignty and economic interests."

In a statement yesterday the Mexican Foreign Ministry reaffirmed the 12-mile territorial waters of the country as well as an exclusive economic zone of 180 miles. "Any interference by other countries in exercising its rights in its own waters will be regarded by Mexico as violation of international law," it added.

Luis Valenzuela Rodriguez, head of the Ecuadorean delegation to the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea held in New York, denounced the U.S. decision in a statement yesterday as "a threat in a disguised form" to the sovereignty of various countries. The Ecuadorean Government is determined to make others respect its 200-mile territorial waters, he added.

In an interview with the U.S. ambassador on August 12, Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor stressed that his government's stand on defending her 200-mile maritime rights is "very clear."

In the past few days, Chilean newspapers have carried editorials denouncing the U.S. Government position. LA TERCERA DE LA HORA said editorially



yesterday the U.S. position shows that it is "ignoring the sovereignty of those countries which have proclaimed 200-mile territorial waters." This "represents an open provocation" against these countries and "the position itself constitutes a threat by force," the editorial said. It stressed that the governments of Chile, Peru and Ecuador "reject categorically the position of the United States" and are determined to defend their sovereignty and their rights to develop their sea resources.

EL MERCURIO condemned editorially the U.S. Government's decision as causing a tense international situation. An editorial of LA SEGUNDA called the U.S. decision as "incomprehensible and unnecessary."

#### Brazil on 200-Mile Rights

Beijing XINHUA in English 1702 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of Brazil reaffirmed yesterday that the Brazilian Government will stick to its stand on upholding 200-mile maritime rights, according to a report from Brasilia.

Referring to a recent statement of the U.S. Government that it will recognize the territorial waters of each country as being only three nautical miles, the spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Bernardo Pericas, pointed out that Brazil is not opposed to innocent passage by foreign ships through its territorial waters, but this does not mean that "we are giving up our sovereignty within our 200-mile territorial waters." Brazil will "follow closely the development of this situation," he added.

CS0: 5200

'SCINTEIA' COMMENTS ON LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[*"The Seas and Oceans--Patrimony of the Whole Mankind"*--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1979--The newspaper "SCINTEIA" underlines the necessity for the participant countries in the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference to renew the efforts for the conclusion of this complex process with deep-going economic, political, juridic and military significances.

In a commentary published in its July 20 issue on the eighth session of the conference, the newspaper mentions some of the positive results of the negotiations until now, materialized in the preliminary draft convention on the juridical regime and the 12 miles limit for territorial sea as well as on defining the juridical regime of the sea-bed zones beyond the national jurisdiction of the states. At the same time, the author of the commentary insists on the problems which has still not found a favourable solving, such as the establishment of the system of exploring and exploiting the resources of the international sea-bed, the separation lines between that zone and the sea-beds under national jurisdiction, that is of the continental shelf, the access to fishing in economic zones, the outer limit of the continental shelf.

The Bucharest newspaper underlines in this context that the New York session is called to make the conference reach its final stage and conclude the negotiations on all disputed or pending problems. Despite all inherent difficulties of such complex negotiations, the major interests of states, the legitimate hopes of all peoples for capitalizing the "blue continent" for the benefit of the whole mankind pleads for highrated continuation of negotiations and for their resulting in an international juridic instrument which should make its contribution to the establishing of new international relations.

In the spirit of her policy of active participation in debating all problems confronting contemporary world, "SCINTEIA" writes, Romania pays special attention to the topics regarding the exploitation and capitalization of the planetary ocean for the benefit of the whole mankind. Thus, reminded is the fact that in the problem of access to fishing resources of the economic zone, Romania, alongside with Yugoslavia, proposed a project of amendment, sustained by many delegations, meant to give priority to the developing countries as regards the access to these resources. At the same time, Romania acted together with other interested countries for elaborating solutions which should also cope with the interests of the coastal states of zones having scarce fishing resources, should solve their less-favoured situation which justifies their priority access to fishing in other regions than those where they are located in.

In this spirit, Romania will also act within the session resumed in New York for the settlement of equitable conditions of access for all countries to the marine resources, for the rational use of the marine environment for the benefit of the whole mankind and in accordance with the current and future requirements of development of the world economy.

CSO: 5200

USSR INCREASING HARASSMENT OF JAPANESE FISHERMEN

Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 13 (XINHUA correspondent)--Faster boats and even airplanes and helicopters are being used by the Soviet Union to keep a constant watch on Japanese fishing within its 10-mile offshore fishing limits proclaimed in December 1976.

Fishermen of Kushiro City, Hokkaido, told XINHUA that this has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of Soviet onboard inspections and penalties, usually in the form of fines, imposed on them. From January to July this year, nine Japanese fishing vessels with 46 fishermen on board were captured in the area of Hokkaido as against five vessels in the corresponding period of last year. By the end of last June, 26 Japanese fishing vessels were fined a total of 51,360,000 Japanese yen. Up to now, 1,134 Japanese fishing vessels have been subjected to onboard inspections, an increase of 307 vessels over the same period last year.

Members of Japanese fishery circles pointed out that almost all the Japanese fishing vessels out on the sea have to submit to Soviet check twice a month, some even nine times a month. The catch of Kushiro reached 900,000 tons in 1977 but dropped drastically to 600,000 last year after the Soviet Union announced its 200-nautical-mile fishing zone. As the Soviet high-handedness towards Japanese fishermen operating in their traditional fishing grounds is causing more and more damages to Hokkaido fishery, Japanese fishermen stated indignantly: "The sea area off northern Japan has become waters of suffering. We are longing for the early return of the northern territories".

CSO: 5200

## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### FISHERIES MINISTER REPORTS TO OHIRA ON USSR TRIP

#### Long Term Proposal

Tokyo KYODO in English 0603 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo Aug 3 KYODO--Michio Watanabe, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said Friday the Soviet Union would probably agree to replace the existing temporary fisheries agreements with Japan by long-term accords after the third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference ends. He made the remark in reporting his trip to the Soviet Union and West Germany to Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira at his official residence Friday morning. Ohira replied that if so, it would be welcome in cementing the friendly ties between the two countries. Watanabe said the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference is considered likely to reach a conclusion shortly. In that event, the Soviets would probably agree to a Japanese request that the existing temporary Japan-Soviet and Soviet-Japan fisheries agreements be replaced with long-term accords, Watanabe predicted.

#### USSR Rejection

Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo Aug 2 KYODO--Agriculture-Forestry-Fishery Minister Michio Watanabe said Thursday the Soviet Union has rejected his proposal to switch the current provisional fishery arrangements between the two countries to a long-term agreement. Speaking to reporters upon his return from Moscow via West Germany, Watanabe said Soviet Fishery Minister Vladimir Kamentsev told him that the Soviet Union would wait and see developments at the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea before making a decision on the matter. He quoted Kamentsev as saying, however, that Japan should not feel any uneasiness because the provisional agreements are substantially long-term and stable in character.

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## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### USSR AGREES TO EXPEDITE JAPANESE FISHERY DAMAGE CLAIMS

#### Over 950 Claims Filed

Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 25 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, July 24 KYODO--The Soviet Union has agreed on the basic principle that screening and mediation should be expedited for claims for fishery damage between Japan and the Soviet Union. The agreement came at the end of the first joint meeting of the Russo-Japanese committees for claim disposal against fishery damage which has been held here since July 16.

Minutes of agreement were exchanged at the meeting of the committees which were inaugurated in 1976 under the Russo-Japanese fishery operation arrangement. The arrangement calls for screening of compensation claims for damages in the event of accidents, such as damage caused to fishery equipment by fishing boats of the respective countries.

When there is damage suffered by Japanese fishing boats, applications for claims will be filed with the Japanese committee in Tokyo and sent to Moscow when deemed appropriate. A similar committee to deal with damage suffered by Soviet ships has been set up in Moscow.

So far, claims for 975 cases of damage involving yen 700 million were filed with the Japanese committee and of the total, 64 cases were sent to Moscow but they are yet to be dealt with. The nine-day meeting was held to expedite the screening of these damage claims.

#### Minister Received by USSR Officials

Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, July 26 KYODO--The Soviet Union plans to release 18 crew members of Japanese fishing boats detained in the country for violating territorial waters in the near future.

This was revealed by Deputy Premier Tikhon Kiselev Thursday during his meeting with Michio Watanabe, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries who is currently visiting Moscow. During the meeting, Watanabe asked the Soviet Union to agree to the early release of the detained fishermen. He also presented to Kiselev a letter from Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira addressed to Premier Aleksey Kosygin.

Earlier Thursday, Watanabe held his second round of talks with Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kanentsev. During the meeting, which lasted for some three and a half hours,

Watanabe told Kamentsev that Japan did not want to decrease the number of salmon fishing boats further since offshore fishing operations represent a traditional salmon fishing method for Japan in the northwest Pacific. The Soviet minister, however, reiterated the Soviet stand that problems are involved in catching of salmon on the high seas because of the need to protect salmon resources.

Watanabe revealed that Japan is willing to engage in joint undertakings with the Soviet Union for salmon breeding. Kamentsev, however, showed a negative stand on the matter, saying that there is no need for Japan to directly participate in joint breeding because the Soviet Union has experience on the matter.

On the matter of switching the present interim fishery agreement to a long-term pact, the Soviet minister said his country will consider the matter after the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea concludes its session.

#### USSR To Release Eight

Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO--Eight Japanese fishermen seized by Soviet authorities while operating off Kunashiri Island east of Hokkaido last month and detained on suspicion of illegal fishing in Soviet waters will be released soon, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday.

Notification of the coming release was made by the Soviet Government to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow the same day, the announcement said.

The fishermen to be released include five crew members of the No 15 Iwasei Maru of Rausu, Hokkaido, and three crew members of the No 21 Horai Maru of Nemuro, Hokkaido, the announcement added.

The maritime safety agency will send its patrol boat Kunashiri to Anama Bay in Shikotan Island Friday to receive the fishermen.

Even after the forthcoming handover, there will be seven Japanese vessels and 10 fishermen still under Soviet detention, the ministry said.

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

BRASPETRO TO SEEK OIL IN CHINA SEA, DEVELOP IRAQI FIELD

Rio de Janeiro O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jul 79 p 27 PY

[Text] BRASPETRO [the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation's branch for overseas operations] is negotiating to participate in exploring for oil in the South China Sea through a consortium to be created by U.S., French and British oil companies, an authoritative PETROBRAS source revealed yesterday while talking about the effort BRASPETRO is making to prospect in more areas abroad through risk contracts.

According to the same source, BRASPETRO has already obtained approval from the Iraqi National Oil Company, INOC, for its plan to develop production in the huge Majnun field, which has recoverable oil reserves estimated at 7 billion barrels. By mid-1982, production there is expected to yield 350,000 barrels per day in a first stage.

The source also denied reports that INOC had changed the terms of its original contract with BRASPETRO, whereby from 18 to 22 percent of the Majnun field's production will be sold to BRASPETRO at prices more favorable than international market prices. The acceptance of the plan to develop the Majnun field, according to the same source, shows INOC's inclination to respect contracts it has signed without substantial modifications.

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## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### UK FOREIGN SECRETARY RIDLEY ENDS TOUR OF MALVINAS

Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 24 Jul 79 p 4 PY

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 23 Jul--Great Britain's secretary for foreign affairs, Nicholas Ridley, returned to Puerto Stanley today after visiting Soledad Island and Port Howard, thus effectively ending his visit to the Malvinas Islands.

Last Saturday Ridley had met with approximately 300 islanders at the town hall to listen to their requests. Admittance was obviously by invitation only and Argentine journalists were excluded. However, CRONICA managed to obtain some valuable statements about this meeting. Ridley made no speeches, nor did he conduct a discussion with the audience. He merely wandered from group to group listening to requests and petitions. The meeting lasted 1 and 1/2 hours exactly (from 1800 to 1930) as was indicated on the invitations. The people drank abundant beer (bitter and warm) and an excellent Spanish sherry.

Ridley did not provide answers or solutions. He merely listened while his secretary took down the islanders' statements in shorthand. No statements were made at the end of the meeting. Ridley climbed into an old Austin which took him to the governor's house. The islanders dispersed swiftly and silently.

These are the economic requests of the islanders: expansion and refurbishing of the port (Stanley); development of fishery, possibly in agreement with Japan, Poland or the USSR, which normally fish 3 or 4 miles from the islands; construction of a new airport and direct flights between Port Stanley and London; exploitation of currently unproductive lands; exploration and prospecting for reputed oil deposits around the islands. At the political level, the islanders wish to remain under British rule.

It is expected that after Ridley's trip to the Malvinas Islands, London and Buenos Aires will announce the appointment of ambassadors and the launching of a new round of talks aimed at Argentina's recovery of the archipelago. Therefore, observers believe that the requests of the islanders cannot be satisfied by the British Government in view of the still unresolved conflict between the two countries.

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BRIEFS

ICELAND PROTEST TO USSR ON SHIPS--The issue of Soviet fishing ships off Jan Mayen is to be taken up with the Soviet authorities, Prime Minister Olafur Johannesson told AFTENPOSTEN. The first step will be to protest, said Johannesson. He would not comment on what Iceland will do if the Soviet Union does not heed Iceland's protest. To AFTENPOSTEN's question on whether the Soviet fishing around Jan Mayen changes the negotiation situation between Norway and Iceland, Johannesson said that the most important thing is to protect the fish resources. He would not comment on whether Iceland will alter its attitude toward the question of a fishing zone before he has seen the coast guard's report on the Soviet fishing. Johannesson pointed out that Norway and Iceland have common interests in protecting the fish resources around Jan Mayen and that this question must be taken up by the Norwegian-Icelandic fishing commission, which is to meet in Oslo Wednesday. Johannesson said that right now he does not wish to comment on what action Iceland will deem necessary if the Soviet Union continues fishing around Jan Mayen. It will be the topic of further talks between Norwegian and Icelandic governments, he says. Johannesson pointed out that this must be placed in the context of the report he is to receive from the coast guard. [Report by Terje Svabo: "Icelandic Protest Against Soviet Fishing Off Jan Mayen"] [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Jul 79 p 4 LD]

USSR VESSEL DONATION TO ANGOLA--Luanda, 23 July, TASS--Cooperation between Angola and the USSR in the sphere of fisheries, the foundations of which were laid in the 1976 intergovernmental agreement, is developing successfully, Antonio da Costa Lopes da Camara, Angolan minister of fisheries, stated. He was speaking at a ceremony to present the Angolan side with the gift of a Soviet ship intended for protecting the country's fish wealth. At present, the minister said, with the Soviet Union's assistance fishing cooperatives are being created, joint fishing is carried out and scientific expeditions take place. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 4 LD]

FISHERY DELEGATION TO U.S., MEXICO--Seoul, Aug 3--A fishery delegation will visit the United States and Mexico August 4-17 in a bid to strengthen fishery cooperation between Korea and the two countries. The delegation will be led by Sin Tae-yong, director of the Office of Fishery. In the United States, the Koreans will consult with officials of the Alaskan state government on a project of Korea-U.S. joint cooperation in fishery. They will also negotiate an increase in 1980 in the number of Korean fishing vessels to be allowed to operate inside the American economic sea zone in connection with U.S. allocation of catch quota next year. In Mexico, they will take up possible conclusion of a bilateral fishery agreement, joint ventures and operation of Korean fishermen within Mexico's restricted fishery zone. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0048 GMT 3 Aug 79 SK]

CSO: 5200

## TAIWAN BEGINS CAMPAIGN AGAINST BARRIER REEF POACHING

### Australia-Taiwan Relations Damaged

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 22 Jun 79 p 3

[Text] The Taiwanese Government is expected to bring down harsh new legislation to stop fishermen poaching in Australian waters.

Australia-Free China Society president (Dr. Douglas Darby) said this in Brisbane last night.

Taiwanese fishermen had become an embarrassment to Taiwan and were damaging Australia-Taiwan relations, Dr. Darby said.

"The Taiwanese Government has drafted legislation which will require all fishermen to be registered," he said.

"Fishermen will be responsible to the Government for their actions.

"Taiwan is determined not to lose face any more on this issue.

### Unofficial

"They regard this as a major problem. The Government has issued warnings in the past on the stupidity of trying to make quick money in Australian waters.

"These warnings have gone unheeded.

"Registration of fishermen is seen as a major step to stopping illegal fishing," Dr. Darby said.

He called for stronger trade ties between Australia and Taiwan.

"Australia should take steps to establish a trade office in Taiwan on the same unofficial basis as the Americans," he said.

America recognized the growing importance of Taiwan as a centre of trade, he said.

"There are growing opportunities for Australia to sell more iron ore, coal and milk to Taiwan.

"Apples are a new item on sale in Taiwanese markets.

"These are being imported from America. Queensland growers would find it easy to cash in on this market," he said.

## Details of Legislation

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Jun 79 p 16

[Text]

The Taiwanese Government has moved to end illegal clam-fishing by Taiwanese fishermen in Australian waters.

The move came after negotiations between the Taiwanese Government and an Australian-Taiwanese joint-venture company — the Kailis-Kaohsiung company, based at Fremantle.

Under the new measures all fishing vessels leaving Taiwan for waters off the Australia

lian coast will be examined to ensure that they are not carrying tools or dories needed for clam-fishing.

Check-points are being established to see that vessels operate only in approved areas.

No clam-meat will be allowed into Taiwan unless proof is supplied that it was not taken from Australian waters.

Penalties by the Taiwanese authorities provide for two years' sus-

pension of a captain's licence, one years' suspension of the vessel's fishing licence and a permanent ban on either the captain or ship from operating in Australian-approved fishing zones.

The managing director of the Kailis group, Mr Michael Kailis, said in Perth yesterday that the latest move illustrated the importance of co-operation between the Australian and Taiwanese fishing industries.

## Taiwan Fishing Director's Remarks

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 20 Jun 79 p 4

[Text]

TAIPEI, Tues: Taiwan has praised Australia's tough action against Taiwanese vessels caught poaching on the Great Barrier Reef and says it is stepping up measures to stop poachers.

Taiwan's director of fishing, Mr Yao Tso-Yi, said: "We deeply regret to hear that another fishing boat has been caught clam poaching. The skipper and the crewmen deserve the punishment."

He was commenting on the seizure last week of the Taiwanese vessel Chi Yeng. The skipper was gaoled for eight months and 16 crew members were fined up to \$1200 each.

He said that the Government was also tightening its control on vessels in Taipei in a bid to stop clam poaching in Australia's 22km (12 sea mile) zone.—AAP-Reuters.

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### ROC REITERATES SOVEREIGNTY OVER SENKAKU ISLANDS

#### Also Claims Shelf Resources

Taipei CNA in English 1342 27 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Taipei, July 27 (CNA)--The government of the Republic of China Friday reiterated its sovereignty over the Tiaoyutai Islands. Charles Shu-chi King, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a news conference that the government's stand on its sovereignty over the Tiaoyutai isles will never be changed by any party's unilateral actions. The government spokesman made the remarks in response to recent foreign wire service reports that Japan is planning to jointly explore oil at sea about 12 miles off the Tiaoyutai isles with the Peiping regime. King said that the Republic of China has all rights over the continental shelves of its territory, including the Tiaoyutai Islands. The rights include the exploration and exploitation of natural resources at the continental shelves.

#### Japan Plans No Immediate Talks

Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 1 KYODO--The Foreign Ministry has decided not to immediately enter into talks with China on joint development of undersea oil around the Senkaku Islands because of the territorial dispute involved, ministry sources said Wednesday. However, the sources added there was yet room for an agreement depending on China's future attitude toward the dispute over Senkaku and changes in the international situation. The sources also said the ministry would continue to sound out the Chinese Government on the joint project.

The Japanese Government has been carefully studying the subject following a cabinet decision on July 10 to join hands with China for development of oil resources off the Senkaku Islands, located between Okinawa and Taiwan. China has taken a positive attitude toward the project but insists that the territorial dispute over the Senkakus be shelved. However, there are some within the Japanese Government who think China has taken a positive attitude toward the project, hoping that by doing so it might be able to have the territorial question shelved.

The ministry is unwilling to start talks with China on the joint project by shelving the territorial dispute for fear that it would not be accepted by the Japanese people and might encourage the Soviet Union to further press its proposal to conclude a Japan-Russia friendship treaty by shelving the territorial dispute over northern islands.

Besides, Japan fears Taiwan might protest against the Japan-China joint project since Taipei also claims the islands. There are also within the government that joint development might not be feasible because of differences between economic and legal systems of the two countries. [sentence as received]



## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### JAPANESE VESSELS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS GIVEN WARNING

#### Alerted on Terrorists

Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO--The government has alerted Japanese vessels navigating in waters around Zamboanga in Mindanao, the Philippines, against terrorist attacks. The alert, issued by the Transport Ministry, the Fishery Agency and the Maritime Safety Agency, followed reports from the Japanese Embassy in Manila warning against guerrilla threats.

The embassy reports reaching the Foreign Ministry by Monday said the Philippine coast guards have banned commercial navigation in part of the sea between Mindanao and Borneo except for ships escorted by armed patrols. The navigation ban covers waters in 4-8 north latitude and 120-123 east longitude, according to the reports. About 50 Japanese chartered log carriers pass the danger area every year, besides many fishing vessels operating for tuna and bonito. Japanese ships had stayed away from Mindanao ports until April after a log carrier from Osaka was attacked by a band of Moro guerrillas in September 1975.

#### Fishing Grounds' Danger Zones

Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 26 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Military authorities have established danger zones in the fishing grounds of Mindanao because of increasing (?incidents) of kidnaping and piracy. At the same time AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Romeo Espino has issued an order restricting fishermen from the danger zones. Espino directed Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon, south command chief, and Rear Admiral Ernesto Ogbinar, navy flag officer in command, to implement the directive and issue appropriate warnings to fishermen. The danger zones cover the fishing grounds of Sulu, Tawi Tawi, Basilan and the Zamboanga Peninsula.

CSO: 5200

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### JAPAN-KOR UNDERSEAS OIL PROJECT

Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 26 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Nagasaki, July 26 KYODO--The Japan Pelagic Purse Seine Fishery Cooperatives Association, made up of 41 fishery enterprises, Thursday gave its consent to two fishery-affecting undersea oil exploration attempts planned by Japanese oil development companies in the East China sea. The association's consent was given during its extraordinary meeting at Nagasaki to Nippon Oil Exploration Co's proposed oil hunt on the southern part of the continental shelf between Japan and the Republic of Korea, and to Shin Nishi Nihon Sekiyu Kaihatsu K.K.'s projected search only 90 kilometers northwest of Pukue Island, Nagasaki Prefecture.

The association's agreements were significant as setting a precedent in clearing the way for the two oil hunts long held up by the opposition of many local fishermen's co-operatives. Various other Japanese fishery organizations concerned with the planned ventures are generally believed certain to follow the association's decision, which they have been awaiting in their indecision on whether to approve the ventures. Nippon Oil Exploration's venture involving trail drillings and sonic wave probes is of international importance because it is part of the proposed joint Japan-Republic of Korea continental shelf resources development ventures.

The local fishermen's opposition has been the last stumbling block in commencing the company's venture under one of a pair of continental shelf development agreements signed between the two countries January 30, 1974. The opposing cooperative members, mostly chief fishermen of fishing vessels, had feared serious contamination of the sea and changes in fish migrations possibly to result from the company's venture.

But well aware of the importance of Japan's national energy problem, the association meeting approved the venture by a large majority on condition that--1) the oil hunt be concluded before this year-end, 2) care be taken to prevent any serious interference with fishing activities, and 3) the association be allowed to reserve its right to demand compensation in the form of preferential fuel oil supplies in case the venture proves a success. The other venture of the same type was likewise approved.

CSO: 5200

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**AUSTRALIA-JAPAN NEGOTIATIONS**--Canberra, Aug 9 (AFP)--The Australian Fishing Industry Council has accused the Australian Government of "pandering" to Japan in the protracted negotiations between the two countries on Japan's access to Australia's 200-mile exclusive zone. The council criticised the government's failure to take a firm stand in the negotiations which have now been in progress since September. Mr P.A.L. [as received] Connell, federal chairman of the council, which met in Canberra yesterday, was equally critical of Japan's procrastination in the talks, accusing them of "horsetrading." The Australian fishing industry is pressing for unrestricted access for its products on Japan's market in return for Japan's access to Australia's 200-mile fishing zone. But the Japanese say they will not be party to this arrangement. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0307 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

**JAPAN, CHINA OIL PROJECT NEGOTIATIONS**--Tokyo, July 27 KYODO--The government-run Japan National Oil Corporation said Friday a team of officials will leave for Beijing Monday to resume negotiations for joint exploration of oil in Bohai Bay off northern China. It said China's National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corporation has sought resumption of the negotiations, suspended last February due to China's review of its modernization program. It has been agreed in principle that Japan will initially finance all the exploration costs estimated at \$2 billion, with China paying the portion of the costs it is to share with crude oil produced in the future. Besides negotiating details of the project, the officials will also propose that Japan undertake geophysical hunting for oil off the estuary of the Pearl River at its own expense following the lead of Mobil and other major Western oil companies which have agreed on similar gratis exploration off China's coast. The officials led by Executive Director Akira Matsuzawa, will stay in Beijing until the middle of August, a corporation spokesman said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW]

CSO: 5200

ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCUSSES BARRIER REEF JURISDICTION

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 25 Jun 79 p 6

[Article by Federal Attorney General, Senator Peter Durack: "Barrier Reef: Who Has the Right of Way?"]

[Text]

WITH agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland, the issue of the control and management of the Great Barrier Reef which has clouded the whole topic of offshore constitutional arrangements has now been resolved.

The Commonwealth and Queensland will now have a joint consultative mechanism for the management and preservation of the Great Barrier Reef region, which extends right into the low-water mark along the Queensland coast and around Queensland islands in the area.

It is important that the constitutional basis for these arrangements is properly understood.

There is a practical need for the Commonwealth and a State, when they are each concerned with a matter, to channel that concern into the paths of co-operation rather than of confrontation.

However, it is a fundamental rule of our Constitution that, where Commonwealth power extends to a matter that is also of interest to the States, the Commonwealth has the ultimate power. This seems to have often been overlooked.

The Commonwealth Government's position on the need to protect the Barrier Reef is clear. On June 4, the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, announced a number of decisions, including the preparation of a research program. These decisions give an unequivocal commitment not to permit any drilling or mining anywhere that could possibly damage the reef.

The Commonwealth's decisions announced on June 4 adopt the stricter restrictions on drilling proposed by Sir Gordon Wallace, the chairman of the Royal Commission into petroleum drilling in the area of the reef. That inquiry was jointly initiated by the Commonwealth and Queensland and reported in November, 1974.

The Commonwealth's interest in preserving the reef was confirmed in 1973 when Parliament passed the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act with the support of all parties. The national Parliament took the view that the reef did not simply belong to one State but to the people of Australia, who had an obligation to see that it was preserved for the future generations of all nations.

In the complex negotiations between the Commonwealth and the States to find solutions of the vexed questions of offshore jurisdiction, the Great Barrier Reef region presented an obviously difficult problem. Both the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments recognised this, and the need to make special arrangements. The consultations with Queensland culminated in the agreement reached between the Prime Minister and Mr Bjelke-Petersen at Emerald.

## Unchanged

Those arrangements involve acceptance that the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act will continue unchanged. The Great Barrier Reef region as defined by it will continue unchanged, as will the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority established by it.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority is designed to provide for the progressive declaration and oversight of marine parks in the region of the Great Barrier Reef. The authority is concerned, therefore, not only with specific areas that have been

actually declared to be part of the marine park. In addition, the authority has a statutory responsibility, in effect, to oversee the well-being of the whole reef.

The Commonwealth Act recognises the practical necessity for co-operation with the Queensland Government. One of the members of the authority is to be nominated by the Queensland Government. The other two are Commonwealth nominees. The Act specifically states that the authority can perform any of its functions in co-operation with Queensland, and also provides that the Commonwealth Government may make arrangements with the Queensland Government for the performance of functions by Queensland officers.

The joint arrangements the Prime Minister has now secured with Queensland, under which day-to-day management will be by Queensland officials, will utilise these provisions of the Act.

These provisions are now to be reinforced by a consultative Ministerial Council comprising Commonwealth and State ministers representing marine parks, conservation, science and tourism.

The first section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park recommended by the authority — the Capricornia section — is to be processed by the Ministerial Council as an immediate task to enable early proclamation to take place. The ultimate power to declare areas to be part of the marine park is with, and will remain with, the Commonwealth.

In the debates in the Senate four years ago on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act, I said: "It is perfectly obvious that it is not a practical proposition for the Commonwealth Government or an

authority of that Government to exercise powers within an area of this kind without having to co-operate at almost every point with the Government of the State which is adjacent to the area and which controls a large number of islands which are within the area." The joint arrangements with Queensland can only enhance the development and protection of the Great Barrier Reef.

In federations such as ours, there are difficult and intricate problems in matters of offshore jurisdiction. After a decade of Commonwealth-State disputes on the matter involving major litigation in the High Court, the point needs little elaboration.

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## Not unique

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Australia's experience in this is by no means unique. Similar questions arose in the United States and in Canada. In their cases, as in the case of Australia, the ruling of the highest constitutional tribunal was in favour of the central government. In their cases, as in our own case, it was found that the constitutional ruling was not the end of the matter.

Thus the High Court's decision in the Seas and Submerged Lands Case in late 1975 confirmed full jurisdiction on the part of the Commonwealth Parliament right up to low-water mark.

However, the decision also threw doubts on the adequacy of existing State extra-territorial powers in the territorial sea on a number of topics which history, commonsense and the sheer practicalities of the matter mark out for State administration rather than Commonwealth administration, in the absence of overriding national or international considerations.

Port facilities are one example. The enforcement of the general criminal law in the territorial sea is another. The Commonwealth Crimes at Sea Act, which will come into operation soon, recognises that generally it is for the States to deal with crimes in the territorial sea.

Agreement in principle was reached at the Premiers' Conference in 1977 with all States that the territorial sea should therefore be the responsibility of the States.

The Conference stipulated that this was not to affect the Commonwealth's international responsibilities, and marine parks were not dealt with. Implementation of the 1977 agreement was considered at the 1978 Premiers' Conference, which agreed to an extension of State powers to the territorial sea, supported by appropriate amendments of the Seas and Submerged Lands Act and the vesting of appropriate rights in the States in respect of the seabed in the territorial sea.

It would be a mistake, however, to see the proposed implementation of these arrangements as representing an abdication by the Commonwealth Government of its own national and international responsibilities in relation to the territorial sea. Thus, the arrangements agreed with Queensland recognise that the implementation of the 1978 Premiers' Conference with respect to the territorial sea will be subject to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act and the decisions on the Reef announced by the Prime Minister on June 4.

There may be some who would prefer an abdication by the Commonwealth of these responsibilities. However, that is no part of our proposals. I repeat what I have said in the Senate:

"The discussions with the States are on the basis of the exercise by this Parliament — not anybody else — of its constitutional power. We are not talking about giving away the ultimate constitutional power of this Parliament."



## AUSTRALIA

### QUEENSLAND PREMIER ASKS STRONGER ANTIPOACHING MEASURES

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 16 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] Cairns.--New laws covering fauna and flora poaching and illegal barra-mundi netting on Cape York Peninsula were announced yesterday by the Premier (Mr. Bjelke-Petersen).

He also called on the Commonwealth for extended surveillance of Great Barrier Reef waters to curb poaching by Taiwanese fishermen.

Mr. Bjelke-Petersen said the new laws would provide for fines of up to \$5000 or 12 months' jail under legislation now being drawn-up by National Parks Minister (Mr. Newbery).

The clamp on poaching was launched earlier this week when the State's new police fauna unit left Cairns for a six-week 'sortie' into Cape York.

Senior police officers would co-ordinate the operation, with assistance from the State's National Parks and Wildlife Service rangers.

The unit was equipped with four-wheel-drive vehicles, a boat and two-way radio, and would be able to call on a police aircraft for aid.

The boat would be used for estuary patrols to check reports of illegal barra-mundi fishing.

Mr. Bjelke-Petersen said police and ranger squads would also be on the lookout for smugglers of rare fauna and some flora species from North Queensland.

SO: 5200



## INDONESIA

### BRIEFS

SUMATRA WATERS CLOSED--The special executive officer and commander of the Sumatra-West Kalimantan Region I Security and Order Restoration Command today announced the closure of the waters off Jemur Island to all private and fishing boats. Only ships on patrol duty for the sea security operation are permitted in these waters. The closure of these waters is because the island, due to its location, can be used as a favorable stepping stone for smuggling activities both to and from Malaysia's west coast and Singapore. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 79 BK]

CSO: 5200

JAPAN

'KYODO' OBTAINS DETAILS ON ALLEGED PIRATE WHALE MEAT PURCHASE

Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Jul KYODO--Reports obtained by KYODO News Service from sources in Capetown, South Africa, indicate that Taiyo Fishery Co. of Tokyo has indeed purchased whale meat from a Cypriot "pirate" whaling boat.

The reports, which apparently support an accusation made by a private international anti-whaling organization, have been obtained through KYODO's Johannesburg correspondent.

The correspondent conducted a series of interviews recently with persons connected with a local company known as "Andrew Bear" and a former crewman of the "pirate" whaler.

According to the reports, the Capetown company is the parent of the "Sierra Fishing Agency," also of Capetown, named in the accusation as operator of the ship in question. The vessel is the 683-ton motor fishing boat Sierra owned by Sierra Ltd. of Cyprus and based in Limassol, Cyprus.

A team of campaigners of the international anti-whaling organization set off the whale-meat buying accusation during a visit to Japan early in July. At that time it made public what was claimed to be a copy of a three-year whale meat sales contract, starting in 1973, signed by Taiyo Canada Ltd., Taiyo Fishery's subsidiary at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Sierra Fishing Agency.

According to the copy of the contract, Taiyo Canada was to buy 3,000 tons of whale meat annually from Sierra Fishing during the three-year period and to assign some of its whale dissection and meat inspection experts to the secret whaling ship.

According to the reports obtained, those interviewed by KYODO asserted that Taiyo Canada had started the purchases in 1973 as evidenced by documents bearing the names of the two contracting companies preserved at the Capetown office of Sierra Fishing Agency, and that some Japanese found among the ship's crewmen had been identified as those assigned by Taiyo Canada.

Besides, a certain Japanese coastal whaling company based in Tokyo was found to have been a buyer of Sierra Fishing's whale meat before Taiyo Canada and the Tokyo company had confirmed such patronage, the reports said.

The interviewed people connected with Sierra Fishing also disclosed that Taiyo Canada's purchases from Sierra Fishing had been actually made through dummy companies, and Sierra Fishing's dummy is registered in the Bahamas.

They also said a certain Tokyo company named "C.D. Jaxon Tokyo," apparently Taiyo Canada's dummy, has been importing Sierra Fishing's whale meat through the latter's Bahama dummy.

C. D. Jaxon Tokyo's president, Nobuyuki Higuchi, had been Taiyo Fishery Co's North American business section chief until he quit the company in December 1977. He has since been annually visiting Andrew Bear's Capetown office, they said.

KYODO checking showed C. D. Jaxon Tokyo was established in May 1978 with its head office placed in Higuchi's Tokyo home.

CSO: 5200

## KAMPUCHEA

### BRIEFS

PHNOM PENH FISHBREEDING--The agricultural sector of the capital has assembled a number of fishbreeders who survived the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's genocide in order to restore fishbreeding with the help of Vietnamese specialists. Phnom Penh had reserved about 1 million square meters of watering places for pisciculture, but the Pol Pot regime neglected maintenance. Pond water has become toxic and its acidity has been increased considerably. Therefore, many fish species such as tench and carp have disappeared. [(Clandestine) SPK in French 0400 GMT 26 Jul 79 BK]

CSO: 5200

## MALAYSIA

### POSITION ON MINING, NAVIGATION AT LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 30 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 30 July (AFP)--Malaysia's stand on the question of sea-bed mining at the current United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York will be with the Group of 77, Deputy Law Minister Datuk Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman said today. Speaking to newsmen here before leaving for the conference where he will head an eight-man delegation, he expressed the hope that the working group of 21 would reach an agreement on this issue. He said that with the reaching of an agreement, the prospects for signing a new convention on the law of the sea would be bright. "Otherwise, the conference may continue for several years to come", he added.

Datuk Abdullah said that Malaysia would stress the question of immediate national interests, particularly the use of straits for international navigational purposes. Datuk Abdullah said that Malaysia would also be concerned with the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf issues which must be solved in the interest of marine environmental protection and the transfer of technology. On the straits issue, particularly with reference to the Straits of Malacca, he voiced hope that negotiations regarding its use would be concluded soon.

The eighth conference, he said, would be the continuation of the previous meeting and several hard core issues would again be discussed. Malaysia, he said, would do its best to help the conference find solutions to some of the outstanding issues such as financial arrangement with regard to the exploration and exploitation of the sea bed.

CSO: 5200

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

PRAWN, EEL BREEDING--According to CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO, the State Council has approved the establishment of a fish farming company under the General Bureau of Aquatic Products. The company will be responsible for breeding and exporting prawns and eels. The foreign exchange thus earned will be used to import new technologies and equipment to speed up fishery modernization. In 1978 prawns exported by China accounted for one-seventh of the total aquatic products exported, but the foreign exchange earned by exporting prawns was some 50 percent of the total amount earned by exporting aquatic products. Recently the General Bureau of Aquatic Products held a conference on prawn and eel breeding to review the construction of 16 prawn breeding bases in Liaoning, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong provinces and lay down concrete plans for the capital construction of four eel breeding centers in Jiangsu, Shanghai and Zhejiang. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 5200

## THAILAND

### BRIEFS

**OIL DEPOSIT DISCOVERY**--Phichit's governor told BAN MUANG on 24 July that survey teams of Shell Company, Thailand and (Simic) Company of Britain have discovered an oil deposit on 20,000 square kilometers of his province and Uttaradit. The two companies are sending data on the oil source collected from an air survey for computer analysis in Great Britain.  
[Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 25 Jul 79 p 16 BK]

**OIL, GAS SURVEY**--An aerial survey of the upper Chao Phya basin has revealed a strong possibility of crude oil and natural gas deposits. The survey was conducted by the Thai Shell Exploration and Production and completed last month, director of the Mineral Resource Department's Natural Energy Division, Mr Prakhong Phonhan, said yesterday. Prakhong said that two more steps of the survey--a seismic survey and a drilling operation--are needed to make sure there are the deposits and to estimate the amounts of them. The Thai Shell Exploration and Production was granted a concession to survey the Chao Phya River Basin between SawanKahalok district in Sukhothai down to Ang Thong Province. It was reported that the Thai Shell Exploration and Production was also to conduct the seismic survey and drilling operations. It should take about 1 or 2 years before the two operations were completed. [Bangkok WORLD in English 23 Jun 79 p 3 BK]

CSO: \$200



## BLACK SEA RESEARCH FOR FUEL, RAW MATERIALS REPORTED

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 30 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/7/1979--The Black Sea is an important source of energy and at the same time a base of mineral raw materials, a medium of piscicultural and food production with high potential, mainly in the Romanian littoral area. The draft directive-programme of scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress in the 1981-1990 period and the guidelines by 2000, submitted for public debate and then to be advanced for approval to the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, underlines the necessity of particularly intensifying the sea researches. It provides for the complex inventory and capitalization of the Black Sea riches, mainly the geological and fish ones. Technologies will be elaborated for the extraction from sea water of useful substances at a low factory cost. The geological sea-bed researches on the continental shelf will be continued and expanded having in view the use of new types of apparatus and automated means of processing and reading the data obtained by prospectings. Multi-discipline studies will be devoted to the wave energy leading to the accomplishment of projects of efficient marine electric stations. Romania has already a model of marine power station of autochthonous design, and possibilities are now analyzed to apply it at a pilot level. The draft directive-programme also provides for the development of sea-culture, a domain with a special future. Sea fishes of high nutrient value as well as species of edible sea weeds will be cultivated in littoral and lagoon zones. Also envisaged is the intensive acclimation and breeding of high productive sea organisms with a rich biomass. Special attention will be paid to the researches regarding the protection of sea environment against pollution of any kind and to the problems of preserving and protecting the biological resources of the Black Sea.

The Romanian Institute of Marine Researches scored remarkable success in the elaboration and production of depolluting substances and materials, researches which will be expanded in the next period. Efficient measures will be taken for preventing the bio-marine noxae [as received]. Scientific researches regarding the use of Black Sea resources will be carried on in an ever wider cooperation with riparian states: U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Turkey. More important contributions will be made in parallel with the research activity and the capitalization of the Black Sea riches, to the finding out and utilization of the planetary ocean resources by international scientific and technical cooperation.

CSO: 5200

## BRAZIL

### BRIEFS

WHALING PROHIBITION IN TERRITORIAL WATERS--Brasilia, 24 Jul (LATIN)-- According to a government resolution signed here today, Brazil will prohibit whaling in its territorial waters as of 1981. The resolution of the superintendency for development of the fishing industry (SUDEPE), which is subordinate to the Agriculture Ministry, stated that one of the basic reasons for the resolution was the gradual decrease in the number of whales in Brazilian waters. It also stated that Brazilians in general are opposed to the killing of animals threatened with extinction. The Brazilian whale quota for this year is 755 minke whales and 31 sperm whales which will produce 5,000 tons of meat and other products, such as oil, said a SUDEPE official. The Brazilian company COPESSRA, with headquarters in the northeastern state of Paraiba, is the only company hunting whales. The resolution states that this company, which employs 5,000 people, will receive financial aid during the next 17 months to modify its fleet for fishing. [Text] [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1727 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY]

CSO: 5200

CLAIMS TO NEIGHBORING ISLANDS JUSTIFIED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 Jul 79 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Christian Rami Richard before special OAU commission]

[Text] Taking the floor for the first time before this commission, allow me first of all, Mr Chairman, to extend my heartiest congratulations and those of the Malagasy delegation on your election to head this important commission. I am certain that your outstanding intellectual and moral attainments and your zeal for the African cause will enable you to carry out to the letter the mandate given this commission by the Plenary Assembly.

You have heard the secretary general's report on the Iles Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Bassas de India, and Europa.

You have all also had a chance to read the memorandum introduced by my delegation on the historical background of the islands in question, their geographical location, the story of their occupation by France, the legitimacy of the Malagasy request, and Madagascar's current request pending before the Organization for African Unity.

We heartily congratulate the OAU secretary general for the clarity of his report. These documents will unquestionably be of help to you in understanding the fact that it is not a drive for power or expansion that moves Madagascar to lay claim to these small islands, but a proper concern for regaining islands which legitimately belong to us.

The African character of these islands is no longer open to question, since, according to the OAU Charter, Africa "includes the continental African states, Madagascar, and the other offshore African islands."

That they do rightfully belong to Madagascar can no longer be subject to the slightest shadow of doubt, either. Allow me to give you a brief rundown of the historical background of the issue.

When Madagascar was annexed by France in 1896, the Act of 6 August 1896, promulgated by the colonial power, declared that "Madagascar and the islands dependent upon it" are and shall be a French colony.

Throughout the colonial period, the official appellation of the administrative and juridical unit as recognized in the list of nonautonomous territories entered in Resolution 66 (I), 14 December 1946 by the United Nations General Assembly was "Madagascar and [the islands] thereto appertaining."

In violation of international law, when Madagascar recovered its independence on 26 June 1960, the French Government, in a decree dated 1 April 1960 (I will allow those who enjoy this sort of thing to savor the irony of that particular April Fool's joke) reasserted French sovereignty over the Isles Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Bassas de India, and Europa, as well as over the Tromelins.

We have made it quite clear in our memorandum that this decision on the part of the French Government was an arbitrary and illegitimate act.

In view of the fact that France was the trustee power administering "Madagascar and the islands thereto appertaining," it was bound to make the whole of that territory independent, but did not have the right to do as it saw fit with some or all of the territory of this country without prior consultation with the representatives of the people of this territory. It is a fundamental principle in international law many times reaffirmed by various UN resolutions specifically Resolution 1514 (XV), 14 December 1960, containing a "declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples," stipulating that "any attempt to destroy, in part or in whole, the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter." In this connection, the decree of 1 April 1960, severing the islands of the Mozambique Channel from Madagascar, is purely and simply an act of spoliation, contrary to the fundamental principles of international law.

Furthermore, if the succession of states is to be understood juridically as the replacement of one state by another in sovereignty over a territory and in the capacity to enter into international commitments, one of the basic rules in matters of succession is that "the accessories go with the principal." Such, however, was not the case between Madagascar and France in 1960: the French decree of 1 April 1960 stripped Madagascar of sovereignty over the Mozambique Channel islands, even though France itself had invoked that rule at the time it took possession of these islands in 1896. All this fully demonstrates France's bad faith at the time it refused the legitimate demands of Malagasy authorities for restitution of these islands.

Finally, the current highly ambiguous juridical status of these islands under French law once more demonstrates the aberrancy of the French position vis-a-vis these islands. According to the French constitution of 1958, the territorial units of the French Republic are the Overseas communes, departments, and territories. These islands, however, have not been constituted either as Overseas Departments or as Overseas Territories. They therefore fall into no territorial unit recognized in French law.

Here the question arises as to France's reason for clinging so stubbornly to these tiny islands, these solitary "pebbles" or "rocks" some 10,000 km from its borders.

In a recent interview with LE MONDE (the weekly supplement for 24-30 May 1979), Rear Admiral Orosco, commander of French naval forces in the Indian Ocean, stated: "The two superpowers quickly become disturbing. We, as a medium power, are reassuring. The riverine countries of the Indian Ocean, with their varying political systems, understand that we have no imperialist ambitions... We are undeniably a factor for stability... An important factor for stability."

To that I say "No!" We are not the least bit reassured. This heavy military presence merely serves to heighten the disturbing buildup of great-power military forces in this region, and renders the vision of the Indian Ocean as "a zone of peace" a still more distant dream.

There you have in a few words, Mr Chairman, the objective situation of the islands off Madagascar's coasts.

At a time when the total liberation and decolonization of our continent is more than ever at the center of our concerns, is our organization going to sit by silently while islands which are an integral part of Africa are occupied by a non-African power?

I thank you, Mr Chairman.

Earlier, the Malagasy foreign minister had spoken before the Council of Ministers' Commission in plenary session during debate on the OAU secretary general's report on decolonization and of the report on the third session of the Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

The foreign minister centered his remarks on the following points:

1. Imperialist maneuvers to reconquer Africa;
2. The need for African unity and cohesiveness to thwart the imperialist offensive;
3. Concerning southern Africa, the electoral farce in Zimbabwe was excoriated as was the effort at legitimizing it made by the conservative government of Great Britain and reactionary elements in the U.S. Senate in support of the puppet Smith-Muzorewa clique. Perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the stepped-up repression in South Africa were also denounced;
4. Concerning the situation in the Western Sahara, the continued aggression by Morocco and Mauritania against the Saharan people despite the permanent resolutions of the UN and the OAU were also censured;

5. The foreign minister reaffirmed our total support for all struggling peoples and regretted the terseness of the reports from the secretary general and the Liberation Committee on the Canary Islands and on the redeployment of forces in the Indian Ocean, as well as the buildup of military forces on the sister islands of Reunion and Mayotte. The foreign minister stressed the point that, laid within this context, the issue of the Malagasy out islands takes on its full significance.

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CSO: 5200



# OCEAN RESOURCES TO BE STUDIED AT KHALAROVSK CONFERENCE

Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--The rational utilisation of the world ocean as a source of foodstuffs, mineral raw materials and energy resources is the main theme of the 14th Pacific scientific congress, that will be held in the Soviet Union in August, a TASS correspondent was told by vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences Aleksandr Sidorenko.

Already now mankind very noticeably depends on the ocean and in the near future the ocean will occupy an even more important place in its life, the Soviet scientist believes. He recalled that the ocean now produces more than 15 percent of protein of animal origin, that is being used for diverse aims. About 25 percent of the world output of oil and gas comes from the shelf zone. The mining of oceanic ferro-manganese concretions, evaluated at ranging from 200 to 1,000 million tons, is acquiring much economic importance.

The scientist said that the most intensive studies are being conducted in the Pacific Ocean and the future of many countries is linked with the utilisation of the ocean's resources. Academician Sidorenko said that scientists from 58 countries have expressed intention to participate in the forthcoming congress in Khabarovsk. The biggest delegations are expected to come from Japan, Canada, Australia and the United States.

The big interest in the congress is largely explained by the diversity of subjects to be discussed. They include the interaction of the atmosphere and the ocean, their influence on the weather, specificities of the structure of the ocean bed and processes taking place in the ocean, the origination of tsunami (tidal wave) and the possibilities of forecasting them.

The scientist noted that much work is being conducted in the USSR in the fields that are to be discussed by the participants in the congress.

The Soviet Union devotes much attention to international cooperation, believing that it is possible to cognise the planet's global processes only by pooling the efforts of scientists from various countries, Academician Sidorenko said. He expressed hope that the 14th Pacific congress will contribute to strengthening ties between scientists of the world and to better international understanding.

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# SOVIET CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD OCEAN

Moscow RYBNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 3, Mar 79 pp 76-78

[Article by V. L. Shcherban', candidate of economic sciences, Vladivostok Department, Institute of Economic Research, Far Eastern Scientific Center, USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] "The Economy of the Ocean." Under that title an All-Union Conference on Methodological Problems of the Complex Economic Mastering of the Ocean was held in Vladivostok in September 1978. It was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Vladivostok Department of the Institute of Economic Research, Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of World Economics and International Relations and the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet. Participating in it were 364 delegates--representatives of production and scientific research institutes and also of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of Geology, the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the RSFSR State Planning Committee, etc.

The conference was opened by corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences A. I. Krushanov. The chairman of the presidium of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor N. A. Shilo, delivered a welcoming speech. He emphasized the role, importance and timeliness of the problem of complex study of the world ocean and the rational mastering of its enormous resources.

Reports on the main scientific and practical directions in mastering the world ocean were heard at the plenary session of the conference.

Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry A. N. Gul'chenko, on the basis of the comprehensive contemporary state of the raw material base and the development of the industrial fishing fleet and specialized production facilities, showed the main problems of the economic mastering of the bioresources of the ocean, designated ways to solve them and gave specific recommendations on expansion of the productive activity of the sector and increase of its economic effectiveness.

A special role in the development of the fishing industry of our country belongs to the Far Eastern basin. The growth of the fleet and constant increase of its working efficiency, the further development of the coastal fishing industry and the creation of a wide network of mariculture--these are the main tasks of the Far Eastern fishermen. N. T. Nosov, of the "Dal'ryba" Vladivostok Fish Productive Association, in his report, with consideration of the specific features of the basin and the disposition of its bases of the fleet, pointed out the further development of the fishing industry on the basis of achievements of scientific and technological progress.

V. F. Kosov (IEN--expansion unknown, Far Eastern Scientific Center, USSR Academy of Sciences) spoke in his report about the importance of the complex mastering of the ocean for the economy of the country, the problems and prospects of economic activity in the world ocean, the role of economic science in the mastering and use of its resources and the development of the fishing industry in the coastal regions of the country. Theoretical investigations and the posing and solution of some interbranch methodological problems have permitted approaching the study of economic activity in the ocean, the development of a general fundamental theory and a system of methods of economic analysis, the forecasting and planning of both national and regional oceanic economic systems, and also separate marine branches, and to the determination and substantiation of regularities and stages in the complex mastering of the ocean on the basis of long-range programs.

Problems of the economic development and improvement of oceanic sectors of the national economy were reflected in the reports of Doctors of Economic Sciences V. P. Gurznikov (State Planning and Exploratory and Scientific Research Institute of Marine Transport) and Yu. I. Ostrovskiy (Far Eastern Marine Steam Navigation), Doctor of Technical Sciences B. F. Titayev (Far Eastern Polytechnic Institute), Candidate of Economic Sciences N. Z. Atarov (Institute of Economic Research, Far Eastern Scientific Center, USSR Academy of Sciences), Candidate of Economic Sciences L. L. Lyubimov and Candidate of Economic Sciences G. K. Voytlovskiy (Institute of World Economics and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences).

The conference worked in five sections.

The largest in numbers and very representative was the section on "Economic problems of the complex economic mastering of the biological resources of the ocean" (chairman, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences A. V. Zhermanskii).

Reports and presentations on the following themes were presented in it:

- economic problems of mastering (extraction and reproduction of biological resources of the ocean);
- theoretical and methodological regularities of the problem of mastering and use of the biological resources of the ocean;
- methodical problems in improving the economic leadership of the sector;
- problems in the selection of economic methods of investigations and methods of mastering and using (processing) bioresources.

In the section on the contemporary state and problems and prospects of mastering the bioresources of the world ocean and the development of maritime and oceanic fishing (I. B. Bukhanovich, G. F. Martinsen (VNIRO--All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography), A. B. Kuz'michev, N. P. Novikov, B. S. Solov'yev, etc), note was made of the ever-increasing rates of development of the recovery of biological food and fodder objects of the ocean, caused by growth of man's need for protein of animal origin. In 1976 almost all the increase of catches was due to increase of the anchovy catch. Meanwhile, in recent years a reduction of the catches of many traditional food objects of the fishing industry has been noted (herring, cod, flounder, sea bass, etc) and a reduction of the role of the most important fishing regions of the northern hemisphere as a result of the exhaustion of fish stocks. More and more attention is being given to such fishing objects as pelagic fishes of the continental slope and oceanic elevations, and to mastering the bioresources of lower trophic levels.

In the last 20-25 years, thanks to the successes of scientists of many countries, including Soviet investigators, enormous material has been accumulated on the oceanological characteristics of the main regions of the ocean, and on the regularities of biological processes that determine biological productivity, and a large modern fishing fleet has been created for various purposes. Our country occupies a leading role in the development of those directions.

The specialists face new tasks: detailed study of the natural biological resources in open waters and in the domestic economic zone; reconstruction of the fleet and equipping it with modern equipment, the construction of specialized vessels for taking pelagic fishes, the fishing of which has not been mastered (tuna, scads, Atlantic saury, anchovies, etc); the taking of deep-sea fish has been expanded, and also the assurance of complex mastering of coastal bioresources, including their cultivation in maricultural farms.

Of great importance in the mastering of new bioresources of the world ocean will be effective methods and fishing equipment new in principle, based on different methods of controlling fish behavior (light, sound, etc). The mastering of the ocean's bioresources will be accomplished in such a way as not to allow the exhaustion of raw material resources and completely exclude contamination of the water medium with industrial and household wastes.

The reports of V. L. Shcherban (Vladivostok Department, Institute of Economic Research, Far Eastern Scientific Center, USSR Academy of Sciences), V. B. Yerukhimovich, S. K. Yefremenko, N. I. Chesnokov (TINRO--Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography), etc, were devoted to the large-scale mastering of Soviet 200-mile economic zones. At the present time international legal conditions have been created for the accelerated and economically effective development of coastal fishing, especially in the Far East. Needed for its progressive development are careful

surveying of bioresources and determination of the make-up of the catch by species, modern specialized means of production, including vessels for various purposes adapted to work in the shelf zone, a ramified network of port structures on the coast for the base and shelter of the fleet, and a rational disposition of reception points and processing production facilities equipped with modern high-capacity equipment.

The prospects of the development of salmon fishing on the Far Eastern coast of the USSR were examined in the report of Candidates of Biological Sciences S. M. Konovalov and A. I. Chigirinskiy (TINRO). The noticeable reduction of the stocks of Far Eastern salmon requires the adoption of imperative measures and a complex approach new in principle to their wise use and reproduction.

A promising direction in the fish industry, mariculture, in the Far East received attention in the presentations of A. I. Chigirinskiy, L. N. Chizhov, I. S. Filonenko, etc. The main directions of development of mariculture are the cultivation of algae, the artificial reproduction and commercial growing of salmon, the creation of complex and specialized marine farms for the commercial growing invertebrates (scallops, oysters, mussels, sea cucumbers, shrimps) and the creation of artificial spawning grounds for valuable commercial fishes. Experimental fish-farms in which Japanese laminaria, scallops and oysters are being raised are functioning in Primor'ye.

The most important theoretical and methodical problems of the economics of the sector being worked out by the section "Economic problems in mastering the bioresources of the ocean" of the Vladivostok Department, Institute of Economic Research, Far Eastern Scientific Center, USSR Academy of Sciences are the economic regularities, principles and distinctive features of the mastering and use of the biological resources of the ocean.

Methodical problems of practical importance that require a definitive solution are economic estimation of the bioresources of the ocean (V. A. Murin (UkrNIIRKh--Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Fishing Economy), L. S. Shekhovtsev (AtlantNIRO--Atlantic Scientific Research Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography), V. V. Kirsanov, etc), the formation of the bioeconomic systems "Bioresources of the ocean--production" and organization of the control of their realization--V. V. Ivchenko (AtlantNIRO), B. M. Pokrovskiy (Far Eastern Polytechnic Institute), B. F. Zaychikov, etc. On the methodical level, deserving of attention was the report of Yu. Ya. Krasnopol'skiy (TINRO) on "Economic evaluation of the disposition and intensification of the fishing industry."

In the section on "Economic problems of complex economic mastering of the biological resources of the ocean," most of the reports and presentations were devoted to improvement of the economic leadership of the sector mastering and using the biological resources of the ocean.

In the section worked the subsection "Methods of investigation in the mastering and use of the biological resources of the ocean." It was noted that

the application of traditional economic-statistical methods and a program-goal approach, economic-mathematical methods and the electronic computer have found wide reflection.

In the resolution adopted at the conference, note was made in particular of the need to develop in a future Five-Year Plan, by the joint efforts of a number of organizations, a unionwide complex program for the economic mastering of the ocean in a long-range perspective. Questions were posed of the coordination of economic scientific investigations and the practical activity of ministries and departments that are mastering the ocean. Recommendations were given on the development of scientific research on the problem "The Economy of the Ocean," and the expansion and improvement of the economic activity of oceanic sectors.

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# COOPERATION BETWEEN SOVIET, OTHER SOCIALIST STATES COMMERCIAL FLEETS

Moscow RYBNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 3, Mar 79 pp 26-29

[Article by N. I. Chulin, USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry]

[Text] Implementation of the directives of the 24th CPSU Congress has permitted the Soviet fish industry to achieve considerable successes and proceed to accomplish still more complex tasks set before the sector by the 25th Party Congress--that of increasing the output of commercial fish production in 1980 by 30-32 percent as against 1975.

The task of rational use of the resources of the world ocean can be solved only by the united efforts of many countries.

International conferences of socialist countries in the area of industrial fishing contribute to the unification of the efforts of our peoples in the matter of mastering the biological resources of the oceans, seas, rivers and other water bodies.

The main supplier of raw material, a considerable part of the finished product and semi-finished goods is the industrial fleet.

Therefore the traditional scientific and technical conferences of socialist countries that have been held have been devoted to problems of development of the fleet.

On the basis of recommendations of the fourth conference, the directions of improvement of fishing vessels have been determined, rational forms of the industry have been worked out, new methods of catching and processing the catch have been organized, production processes have been mechanized and automated and in the final account labor productivity has been increased; the assortment and quality of production have been improved.

After the fourth conference, supertrawlers of the type of the "Gorizont" and "Meridian" were constructed in the Soviet Union.

The new supertrawlers have greater autonomy as regards capacity of the hold and fuel than the traditional large refrigerated fishing trawlers, the characteristics of their working mechanisms have been greatly improved, the power available per productive unit has been greatly increased, the technological equipment has been improved and, what is the main thing, the vessels are successfully developing both the continental slope and also the open regions of the world ocean, including the most distant and difficult of access.

Soviet shipbuilders have created a medium-sized salt-and-fresh-water trawler of the type of the "Barentsevo more," the products of which enjoy a very high demand among the population.

The vessel has received the deserved acknowledgment of fishermen and has been awarded the state "Mark of Quality."

The great length of the coastlines and numerous inland waters have contributed to the development of a small-tonnage fleet in the USSR.

At the present time the numbers of small-tonnage vessels amount to about 70 percent of the entire self-propelled fleet of the sector. It assures a considerable portion of the catch of the most valuable species of fishes and non-fish objects in fresh and frozen form.

New vessels such as stern trawlers of the "Baltika" type, vessels of the type of the "Nel'ma," the "Stavrida," etc, are being intensively introduced to replace small-tonnage vessels of the old designs.

Specialization and standardization of the small-tonnage fleet are being widely carried out.

The reception-processing and transport fleet has been further developed.

The shipbuilders of Leningrad have created a series of fish-processing bases of the type of the "USSR Fiftieth Anniversary" that are among the largest and most productive vessels of the world fish industry fleet.

Improvement of the equipment making up complete sets plays a decisive role in increasing the efficiency of the fish industry fleet. In the period of time between the two conferences many resolutions and recommendations of the Fourth Conference on the further development of equipment making up complete sets have been successfully implemented.

In the area of the development of fishing implements, work has been done that was directed toward improvement of the methods of calculating and planning trawls and purse seines, improvement of the design of existing trawls and the creation of larger trawls and purse seines.

In the area of the mechanization of fishing processes on vessels, work has been done on the complete mechanization of the main methods of fishing and improvement of fish industry methods and mechanisms.



In the period that has passed, jointly with specialists of the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic, new fishing mechanisms with high traction and velocity characteristics have been created and introduced on vessels, machinery equipped with devices to count the length of trawled cables and automatic brake releases with an indicator of the cable tension. Complexes of fishing mechanisms have been introduced on vessels for coastal fishing.

Remote control of fishing mechanisms from a single control panel has found wide application.

The main directions of development of technological equipment for vessels of the fish industry fleet have continued to be the development and introduction of machines and lines for the mechanization of laborious processes in the processing of fish, increase of the working reliability of machines and their improvement in order to increase productivity, the yield of finished product, the degree of mechanization and automation; reduction of dimensions, reduction of power and other technical characteristics.

The industry of the USSR and some other socialist countries has proceeded to master new models of power equipment.

Thus, in the USSR and the Polish People's Republic the production of modern medium-speed diesels on license of the "Pilstik" Company is being organized; in the GDR work on the creation of a basic medium-speed diesel, model VD 48/42, has been completed. A number of new types of fishing vessels being built in Poland for the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry are being equipped with one- and two-machine diesel-reducer units on the base of licensed medium-speed diesels of the Zultzer and Pilstik companies, which are being batch produced in Poland. Those models of marine diesels use heavy fuels.

Considerable successes have been achieved in the area of ship automation. Standard control panels, systems for control of variable-pitch propellers and steering equipment, diesel generators and other equipment have obtained wide distribution.

A complex of technical means of automation of power equipment, including remote control of the main engine, a centralized monitoring machine and systems for the control of electric power plants and general ship systems has been developed and is being used on vessels of the fish industry fleet.

A large portion of vessels under construction and all planned vessels of the fish industry fleet have been equipped with power engineering installations serviced by a single attendant from the central control panel room, which meets the requirements of the Rules of the USSR Register for class A2 automation.

The introduction of such a volume of automation on vessels permits assuring optimum conditions for the work of the equipment and increasing its operating reliability, and also the labor productivity of crew members.

After the fourth conference the development was concluded and the batch production of fish-hunting apparatus and instruments to monitor the fishing equipment was organized.

Much fruitful work was done on increasing the safety of navigation and on protection of the environment.

The transition of the power plants of existing vessels to cheaper types of fuel is being accomplished; its use will permit reducing fuel expenditures by 40-50 percent. Most vessels constructed in 1972 and subsequent years use such fuel.

In order to completely mechanize loading and unloading work and accelerate the processing of vessels, container transport, which reduces labor expenditures on cargo operations by 40-45 percent, is being widely introduced at sea and in the ports.

Further work on tasks in the development of the fish industry must be done with consideration of the introduction of fishing and economic zones by a whole series of states of the world.

On 1 January 1978 more than 70 countries announced the introduction of economic zones. Many traditional regions of the fish industry came under the effect of limitations.

The fish industry fleet of the USSR was prepared to a certain extent for this change in the conditions of fishing.

As long ago as the last Five-Year Plan the construction of new types of vessels, intended for operation in open regions of the world ocean, outside the shelf zones and on new objects of fishing, was started.

Our supertrawlers, together with reception and transport refrigerators and vessels of the auxiliary fleet, assure the possibility of such work.

New medium-tonnage seiner-trawlers of the type of the "Alpinist" and others are successfully conducting pelagic fishing and working with universal floating bases, using the traditional expeditionary form of fishing.

In spite of that, a need has appeared to review the work strategy of the ocean fleet, which could not help but be reflected in the productiveness of its work.

The change of the legal standards of fishing in traditional regions and the opening up of new regions of the ocean require more careful analysis and consideration of specific conditions of the fish industry in order to create vessels that best meet those conditions.

The directives of the 25th CPSU Congress envisage assuring by 1980 a considerable increase of the output of commercial food fish through the further

development of fishing in open regions of the world ocean and in coastal waters, increase of the efficiency of use of the existing fish industry fleet, its supplementation with new high-capacity vessels, the creation of new and improvement of used fishing methods and a number of other measures.

What are the prerequisites today for the further development of the fish industry sector of our country and for the solution of the tasks posed by the party under the present-day conditions of fishing?

There are several directions in the solution of these problems.

Under the new conditions there is a sharp increase of the role and importance of industrial fishing in coastal regions, inland seas, lakes, ponds and rivers.

By the edict of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated 10 December 1976, temporary measures were adopted to preserve living resources and regulate fishing in sea regions adjacent to the coast of the USSR.

These measures will contribute to a transition from an active fishing industry to fish management and the development of aquiculture and mariculture and as a result to increase of the productivity of coastal regions and inland water bodies.

Industrial fishing and fish management in coastal regions is now a paramount task. In that direction most work must be done on renewal of the coastal fleet of the Far East and the Caspian basin.

Great possibilities of development of industrial fishing are connected with the development of the fish industry in the Carpathian and Antarctic regions.

Another possible direction of development of the fishing industry is development of the slopes of the continental shelves with depths of up to 2000 meters, within the limits of which, according to scientific data, there are the real prerequisites for organization of an effective fishing industry. The organization of the catch of pelagic fishes and non-fish objects in the open part of the world ocean is an important direction.

The scientific research institutes and the fish industry prospecting sector are doing considerable work on forecasting the conditions of the industry and the raw material base, but in the long term that work must acquire a really all-embracing character. Advanced forecasting of the fish industry situation and the raw materials base must become the main factor determining the strategy of the fishing industry, the tactical and technical characteristics of promising types of vessels and their equipment making up complete sets.

Needed in connection with this is further development of the scientific hunting fleet and its equipment with the most modern technical means, assuring the possibility of investigating regions of the world ocean difficult of access.

Collaboration with foreign countries in the area of fishing will also be expanded. On the basis of mutually advantageous agreements in a number of countries the Soviet Union has obtained the possibility of continuing fishing industry activity in traditional regions; together with fishing the bilateral agreements envisage the organization of joint scientific investigations of the biological resources of the open ocean and also measures to preserve fish stocks and rationally use them.

It should be noted that together with the creation of universal extracting vessels narrowly specialized vessels, for example, shrimp trawlers, tuna long-liners and seiners and squid vessels. Work on the design and construction of such vessels is now being done on very wide scales.

The change of fishing industry conditions and its movement further and further from the base ports into the open ocean present higher requirements for the design of vessels, the safety of their operation and quality of construction.

Greater requirements are presented for the composition and quality of the equipment making up complete sets, and especially of fishing industry equipment, on which the working efficiency of fishing vessels depends above all.

On large trawlers further improvement of the fishing methods is envisaged, including the introduction of net drums that assure a continuous process of taking up the trawl. Trawl winches will have higher traction and velocity characteristics and a larger cable capacity of the cable drums, which will permit deep-sea trawling. Still to be solved is the complex problem of automating the control of trawl fishing, that is, the system power plant-trawl winch-trawl. Still to be introduced are systems for the control of trawl boards and the closing of the trawl mouth, the production of high-strength cables and the development of a complex of measures to increase their service life.

The mastering of new fishing objects will require improvement of the technology of fish processing and the creation of new machines and equipment. New machines are being developed for the processing of deep-sea fishes, capelin, arctic cod, tuna and other objects.

At the present time the sector is working under the slogan, "All the catch for food purposes," and in that connection the planners and manufacturers of equipment face the very important task of creating universal machines for the splitting and filleting of traditional fish industry species, including with automatic loading, orientation and self-adjustment of the working parts to the size and shape of the fishes to be cut up; machines and equipment for the processing of new fish species and non-fish objects of the fish industry for food, instruments of control and automation and completely mechanized and automated lines based on them for the production of frozen products, canned foods and other products; machines and lines for the packaging of fish production and small consumer packages and film materials, including under vacuum and in a medium of an inert gas.



One of the directions in the improvement of power plants is raising the level of their automation.

In connection with the expected improvement of the quality and reliability of vessel mechanisms, and also of systems and means of automation, in the very near future it will be possible to assume the possibility of constructing fishing vessels with a higher level of automation that will assure the unattended functioning of power plants.

One of the paramount tasks facing us is curtailment of labor expenditures in the process of fishing and curtailment of the numbers of ship's crews.

An important role in the solution of these problems is played by the automation and mechanization of all processes and operations performed on a vessel.

An important obstacle to still wider application of automation and mechanization in a number of cases is insufficient reliability of the equipment and instruments used in the automated control systems and the mechanized lines.

In the creation of all types of equipment making up complete sets, besides assuring the required operating characteristics it is necessary to direct efforts of specialists toward reduction of the dimensions and mass of apparatus and also its power consumption, with a simultaneous increase of its reliability and service life.

The reinforcement of the fleet and the replacement of equipment by more modern and other technological measures involve large capital expenditures, and so of paramount importance are the rational organization of production, steady increase of labor productivity, improvement of the quality of work in all units of economic activity, the introduction of new and progressive forms of operation and strict economy of fuel and energy resources.

Work in that direction must be further developed.

In the direction of further improvement of the system of continuous technical servicing of vessels, in the sector a system of inter-voyage technical servicing has been developed and is being introduced, one which envisages complete preparation of a vessel for a coming voyage, including maintenance without the participation of the main crew. The introduction of this system will not only shorten the time that vessels are in port but also will be of great social importance, as it will assure the creation of the necessary conditions for rest of the crews of vessels after a long fishing voyage.

In "Main directions of the development of the national economy of the USSR in 1976-1980," approved by the 25th CPSU Congress, it was said: "Increase the stocks of valuable fish species in internal water bodies. Envisage a growth of fish production of state fish-farms to 1.7 times its present rate."

Therefore along with improvement of the fleet, fishing and fish-growing in coastal regions, inland seas, rivers, lakes and reservoirs must also receive intensive development, and this will require the creation of new means of mechanization of labor in those areas.

Marine fishing is profoundly international in its essence, and its development is unthinkable without collaboration of all maritime states. In the process of establishing a modern fishing industry the Soviet Union has invariably and systematically been guided by that principle. In all stages of the development of the fishing industry sector our country has invariably participated and will participate in bilateral and multilateral agreements directed toward the harmonious and planned development of the fishing industry and toward regulation of the stocks of its most valuable objects.

In implementing its technical policy in the area of industrial fishing the Soviet Union has always started from the high principle of a thrifty, zealous attitude toward natural resources.

A wise and genuinely human approach to the solution of problems of the fishing industry will make it possible to preserve the fish resources of the world ocean not only for our generation but also for many generations to come.

Unification of the efforts of the socialist countries in the area of the fishing industry will contribute to a solution of problems in providing the populations of our countries with high-quality food products.

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NORWAY'S FISHING DISPUTE WITH ICELAND SHARPENED: SHIPS HEAD FOR AREA

#### Talks Break Down

Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] The fishing conflict between Iceland and Norway is being stepped up. Some 50 Norwegian fishing vessels are on their way to a disputed region between Iceland and Jan Mayen, the island where for the past few days the Icelandic gunboat Thor has been patrolling. Here is a report by (Rolf Forseryd): The fishing dispute concerns the area around the Norwegian island of Jan Mayen, northeast of Iceland, an area to which the Icelanders are laying claim following a sharp increase in the fish supply. The talks between Iceland and Norway broke down last week and the Icelandic attitude has hardened. It is insisting on a strict limit of 200 nautical miles, while the Norwegians want a fishing limit right in the middle between Iceland and Jan Mayen. For the Icelanders, Jan Mayen is not an island but a rock in the ocean, and rocks in the ocean do not provide any legal authority for fishing zones. Some 50 Norwegian trawlers are now on their way to the area to fish for the attractive [name of fish indistinct], a sought-after product for industrial fishing. Today, the Icelandic Coast Guard is patrolling the area by air and the Icelandic fisheries minister has said that Norwegian vessels arriving in the area will be fined and their equipment confiscated. An Icelandic gunboat is in the area and has turned away two vessels, one Russian and one Polish.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund held a press conference today, and he was questioned on whether he believes that there will be a fishing war. Foreign Minister Frydenlund hopes that the talks with Iceland will soon be resumed.

#### Boats Will Be Expelled

Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Iceland will expel or impound all Norwegian vessels fishing inside the so-called gray zone off the island of Jan Mayen between Iceland and Norway. According to Icelandic Fisheries Minister Johannsson, the gray zone is Icelandic until Iceland and Norway have agreed on fishing zones around Jan Mayen. Norwegian shipowners say that the Icelandic attitude is aggressive, as no agreement concerning the zone is yet in existence. The Norwegian foreign minister has noted that Norwegian vessels are fishing in the actual area at their own risk. At the moment there are no Norwegian ships in the zone around Jan Mayen.



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

TURKISH SEAMEN RELEASED BY GREECE--The three Turkish seamen who were arrested for entering Greek territorial waters were released by the Greek judicial authorities. The three Turkish seamen--Bulent Atabay, Oktay Eres and Ahmet Kaymaz--lost their way off the coast of Lesbos during a yachting competition organized by the fleet society last week and entered Greek territorial waters. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Jul 79 TA]

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